

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

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New York at the Front,

The State of New York, which has never received from the Republican party the honor of supplying a Presidential candidate, leads that organization this year upon a question of capital import. After nearly four years of fencing over the future of the silver dollar, the New York Republicans, recognizing the fact that "the agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to I seriously disturbs all industrial interests," made the following compact and unequivocal declaration:

While gold remains the standard of the United States, and of the civilized world, the Republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

This has proved to be the model for almost every Republican money plank that has been shaped since then. The "gold standard." or "no depreciated currency." has been proclaimed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire even, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Nebraska and Oregon only have followed the Ohio wabble, while Colorado has honestly championed free silver. Virginia has no opinion on the subject.

Perhaps our Uncle LEVI PARSONS MORTON may lose the nomination at St. Louis, but he will keep for himself and for the Empire State the credit of his being the first conspicuous Republican candidate in the field to formulate the financial principle which the later sentiments of so many State Conventions indicate will be a plank in the national Republican platform.

Our Country as a Naval Power.

As absurd a thing as was said at the Washington Arbitration Conference is the one credited to the Hon. CARL SCHURZ: "If we were to become a sea power, we must maintain a navy equal to that of Great Britain and France combined." One glance at the map will show the enormous difference in position between our country, supreme in the New World, with not a single strong neighbor, and a European nation like England, France, Germany, Austria, or Italy, with powerful and jealous rivals within a few hours' steaming of its coasts. Mr. Schurz wanted to see our flag in very quarter of the globe, "but carrying

r ideas and products, not our guns." If e had no guns, however, with which to protect our merchant ships in case of need, they and their cargoes might fall into an enemy's hands. A hostile nation could make itself master of our sea-borne products, leaving us stripped of all but our foolish Ideas of security through non-resistance. We need floating as well as fixed defences

for our coasts. We must have cruisers to threaten an enemy's commerce and to protect our own; and such a force will form one of the best guarantees against attack by a rich maritime nation. We must have battle ships able not only to protect our ports, but to advance against the line of outposts, or secondary bases, such as Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and St. Lucia, which England maintains off our coast. A Naval Board appointed in 1890 showed that many European war ships formed no menace to us at all, since they could not attack us from a base of supply so distant as their own shores, and it expressly declared that we had not the slightest need of attempting to rival England in war ships, to say nothing of Mr. SCHURZ's theory of England and France combined, especially as neither would dare to detach all its vessels for war upon our seaboard. But that same Board insisted that unless we became a sea power of moderate strength we should subject our commerce to capture and our coasts to blockade.

Under Secretary WHITNEY the House Naval Committee declared that the victories of 1812 had decided forever the question "whother the United States ought to attempt to become an important naval power,' and that from that time forth the American navy had been an object of popular pride and affection. We have not aimed at vast numbers, but we have become respected by building ships as good of their kind as the world can produce, armed with guns equal to any affort. We may still take to heart the message of ANDREW JACKSON to Con gress, of Dec. 2, 1834:

The wide seas which separate us from other governments must of necessity be the theatre or which an enemy will sim to assail us, and unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we canno be said to possess the power requisite to repel or pre-vent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means by which i can possess the necessary efficiency and extension."

Mr. SCHURZ may think he knows more about this matter, but the wisdom of AN DREW JACKSON is good enough for the overwhelming majority of the American people.

The Last War and This War in Cuba

It does not follow, because Spain crushed the Cubans in the ten years' war for liberty, as also in many previous uprisings, that she surely will suppress the present important revolution.

There has been a growth in the size and the strength of the successive Cuban outbreaks against Spain, and the war now waged by the Cubans is vastly greater than was that which ended in their defeat when last they took up arms. But a few thousand Cubans were engaged in the ten years' war, while at this time there are 50,000 of them in the field. Formerly the hostilities were confined to a single Cuban province, whereas now they are carried on in all the six provinces of the island. Formerly the Cubans could not at least the soul of a Government. A make any approach toward Havana, which place, for months past, they have held in terror. Formerly there were but meagre manifestations of sympathy with the independence party, while now these manifestations are irrepressible wherever the army o liberation makes its appearance. Formerly there were but few Cubans who had any hope of the success of the insurrection. while at this time nearly all of them look fall within his official jurisdiction, we for the triumph of the revolution.

the revolutionary army of this day is a perfectly organized and thoroughly disciplined body of soldiers, under the command of very able Generals.

It cannot be said that the Cubans had anything like an established civil Government during the former war, whereas the constitutional republic that was set up last September exercises the authority that properly belongs to an institution of the kind. As to the generalship of the Cuban forces at the time of the last uprising, we cannot compare it with that which we have seen during the past twelvemonth. There were brave leaders during the ten years' war, and not a few of them are again in the field; but there were not such opportunities then as there are now for skilful strategy, large movements, or martial combats. Gen. GOMEZ, Gen. MACEO, and the other revolutionary military leaders of our time have given proof that they are worthy of the great cause of Cuba, and have outmanoruvred and outfought all the Generals whom Spain has sent against them, have driven MARTINEZ CAMPOS back to his own country, have shut up WEYLER in Havana, and have won numerous serious engagements, skirmishes, and strategic victories.

The ten years' war in Cuba, we repeat, cannot be compared with the present war there. The fact that Spain stamped out the insurrection which disturbed a part of the island between 1868 and 1878 need not make any one sure that she will crush this far-reaching and formidable revolution.

Joseph Chamberlain.

About the liveliest figure on the world's stage at present is that of Mr. Joseph CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is now apparently the ruling spirit in the British Cabinet, and is likely, if he goes on at the present rate, to give us all an interesting time. He was originally a Birmingham manufacturer, making his fortune by the manufacture of wood screws. Detractors said that he had grown rich by killing his factorily, we believe, that this was a libel on his commercial humanity, and that the other wood screw makers had died natural deaths. The symbol of his wealth was the costly orchid worn in his buttonhole even in his Radical days, at which austere Radicals used to look with a misgiving which they now no doubt feel to have been prophetic. He first distinguished himself and gave proof of his very remarkable abilities both for popular leadership and for administration, as a municipal regenerator of Birmingham, which he made after his own conceptions a model city. His chief lieutenant was in those days Mr. SCHNAD-HORST, afterward known as the arch wirepuller of the Radical party. Soaring from the local up to the national

sphere of action, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN became

member of the House of Commons for his own city, and for some years not only sustained but outvied the traditional Liberalism of Birmingham. He was not a Liberal only, but a Radical; not a Radical only, but a socialistic Radical; and gave utterance to sentiments at which Liberals of the BRIGHT and COBDEN school stood aghast. From his lips came the aphorism, portentous as the trump of doom to Conservative ears, that "property must pay ransom for its existence." He was in the full career of the West Indies England continues to make bidding for the leadership of socialistic Radicalism, when the home rule question came to split the Liberal party. Mr. GLADSTONE. What it was exactly that stronger ships we have, the greater is the determined Mr. Chamberlain's course at provocation to war; yet England increases that juncture seems not to be very clearly known. He was believed previously to have | fortifications in the British West Indies are shown a disposition to make terms with made more formidable, large appropriahome rule. He went, however, with the tions for military defences are granted Unionists, and in their camp he displayed in Canada, and close to our northern extraordinary force and ability, not only as | border there runs a military and political an oratorical gladiator both in and out of | railway, built and maintained at British Parliament, but as a political organizer and | and Canadian cost, for the special purpose a manager of elections. His success in of threatening our peace. Under such cirholding Birmingham and its district, where cumstances these Washington philosophers Radicalism has generally prevailed, for the cry out that we must remain defenceless, able achievement in the whole of that struggle. Of course the estrangement between him and his old Radical associates was to fight with we shall be kept from great in proportion to the effect which his fighting against anybody; and so it might strategy produced and to the keenness of his rhetorical sword. However, he had unmistakably made his mark.

When home rule was first dragging, and Mr. GLADSTONE had withdrawn from the contest, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, supposing his general principles to remain unchanged, might have taken up a strong position with a view to Liberal leadership in the future. He might have said to the Liberals: "The question which divided us is at an end; on | man the more likely he is to be kicked and all other questions I am still what I was; if the breach between us is irreparable. I am not unlikely that he would thus have brought the Liberals in time to his feet They had no other leader. Lord ROSEBERY with all his gifts and personal attractions as a grandee leading Radicals and Demo crats is hopelessly out of place. Besides he is in the wrong House. In the House of Commons, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT being both aged and discredited by defeat, Mr. ASQUITH is about the ablest of the party and the fittest to lead. But his ability is of the dry, legal kind, and he cannot be said to have any hold upon the nation.

Immediate exercise of power, however was too tempting to the energetic adminis trator; and the great Radical took office in a Conservative Ministry under a chief who is the embodiment of reactionary aristocracy, and whose home policy may be summed up in the preservation of a State Church and an unreformed House of Lords By the more hard-shell and hot-headed Tories the distinguished recruit, on his accession to the party, was received with any thing but a cordial welcome; in fact the leaders were obliged to use their clubs in order to quell an emeute against him. In the distribution of offices the Colonial Office was assigned to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, no doub as a separate and safe compartment in which the neophyte would not betray his rawness or be called upon to look his former professions in the face. But that aspiring genius was not to be confined within the commonplace routine of a Colonial Secretaryship. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has evi dently resolved if he cannot be Prime Minister (which the social traditions of the Tory party will hardly permit) to be strong fit of jingoism prevails in England Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has put himself at the head of the popular movement, and has apparently succeeded in forcing the hand of his Conservative leader and the more pacific members of the Government. He sends his Maxim guns to Venezuela. He is ap-

parently paving the way for the annexation

of the Transvaal. Though Egypt does not

probably see his inspiration in the forward

ization of the insurgent forces, whereas of imperial federation, styling it "a dream with a tendency to realization." Knowing the aversion of the British people to the reimposition of duties on food, he dares not declare himself in favor of an imperial gollverein, yet be flatters that sentiment also, and proposes a conference for the consideration of the project. He plays up to the hand of the jingo Government in Canada, stimulates its military expenditure, and subsidizes a fast line of steamers to complete its military system. He is the admiration and the hope of all jingoes; his name calls forth the cheers of every music hall; he blazes like a comet in the imperialist sky. Yet whither his career is tending he probably does not very distinctly know. With all his ability, rhetorical and administrative, he cannot be said to be a profound, instructed, or far-sighted statesman. He is rather a first-rate boss. He is spreading his sails before the popular gale of the hour; he is mounting on a refluent wave of jingoism, which he takes for the advancing tide. Something important, however, can hardly fail to come of an activity so vigorous and so brilliant. It would not be altogether surprising if with regard to this continent JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN were destined to complete the work of GEORGE the Third.

No Time for Such Talk.

The convention of peace philosophers lately held at Washington "earnestly recommended" that our Government should negotiate a treaty with England "providing for the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration to international controversies."

To what is this declaration pertinent? It is not at all novel or original, and why was a convention held at this particular time to repeat the well-worn proposition? We have no present controversy with England which affords any opportunity for even the widest practicable application of the method of arbitration." If the treaty proposed were already existing, what difference could it make in the situation between rivals in the trade; but he explained satis- the two countries as it now is ! It would not have prevented the United States from notifying England that it could not extend its American territory without violating our long-established and unchangeable policy; and that consequently if it wanted land from an American State it must prove its legal title to the property and not proceed to grab it by arms. The only present occasion for holding this arbitration convention is our assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

Do the peace philosophers mean to imply that the Monroe doctrine comes within the range of arbitration? It would seem that they must have that notion, else they would not have held their convention for the advocacy of arbitration at this particular time. But how can that question of hereditary national policy be susceptible of arbitration? Does not the mere suggestion of the possibility that it could be referred to any international tribunal whatever savor of a cowardly and treasonable spirit? It is a suggestion that we should submit to criticism the very essence of our

sovereignty. Moreover, it is useless to talk about pre centing war between England and America by the device of an international court of arbitration so long as in Canada and in us. Speakers at the Washington convention opposed counter military preparations on our part. They were against the increase of and to carry away a section of it from the navy, on the ground that the more and its navy more rapidly than ever before, the Their theory is that if we have nothing be if the disarmament were general, or, as etween England and America, if it occurred on both sides. But if we only are weak and England is strong, our chances of enjoying uninterrupted peace are not good. Even if, besides disarming, we forfeit the respect of the world by showing that we are ready to buy peace at any price of honor or manliness, we are all the more likely to be forced to fight. The meaner the spirit of a

Cuffed.
The Washington Arbitration Convention sorry for it; I shall be true to my general was a discreditable demonstration under principles and go on my own way." It is the circumstances. It amounted to nothing except as an exhibition of pusillanimity. It was distinctly disloyal, for inferentially it sought to surrender an American position which cannot be abandoned without na-

> The Ohio Drys are not inferior to their brethren in other States in the art of building big platforms of all sorts of timber. Liquor prohibition is hardly visible in this mass of resolutions, which include Sunday rest, Government railroads and telegraphs, the initiative and referendum, the direct election of the President, the Vice-President, and Senators in Congress, income taxes, the levying of import duties only as a means of obtaining fair commercial relations with other countries and of course the inevitable principle of the free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1 It would seem to be the natural development of the Prohibition party to give up Prohibition and pool its issues on a sliding scale with those of the Pops. The platforms of both parties would need to be reduced horizontally about 75 per cent. The tendency of the Prohibitionists seems to be to become all platform and no party.

· Why does Calamity continue to perch on Boston and to croak sinistrously thereat? Was it not enough that the seat of the noble art of swatting should be removed from Boston to Lynn, a city once more famous for boots and shoes than for science? Why on horror's head shoes than for science? must horrors accumulate? Why must the Hon. EDDIE CONNOLLY, the light-weight son of New Brunswick whom Hoston loved and bet on, go down in wreck before the shattering dukes of the Hon, BILLY EUNST of Brooklyn? Joy in the triumph of Brooklyn is forgotten in regret for the downfall of Boston.

"The reports of increased favor for the nomination of Governor Marriews to the East," says our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Scattnet, "emphasize the importance of the Indiana Democrats not getting into an embarrassing situation on the money ques-The reports referred to have not been carefully consulted, even if they have been read, in these parts of the country, but no doubt they are important and trustworthy. Therefore the Indiana Democrats needn't get into an embarrassing situation. The salient quality in the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS upon which they for the triumph of the revolution. probably see his inspiration in the forward should insist is the fact that he is an agricultand his wife on the same day celebrated their Formerly there was but a loose organ-

gard to the labors and produce of the field are sound, who has no heretical notions about ensilage and the method of cultivating rutabagas, and who stands between the plough handles and waits.

It is good to be reminded from time to time that the Democratic party of Vermont is still shinning arduously up the Green Mountains. The task must be difficult, but the spirit of the climbers is not to be daunted. Now as in former days the Vermont Democracy is principally composed of the Hon, Seneca HASELTON and the Hon, BRADLEY B. SMALr.ev; but these two men are sufficient in themselves for all the great duties of the party and the politician. They can hold conventions; in case of success Mr. can hold the offices, and neither Mr. HASELTON nor Mr. SMALLEY ever permits himself to be discouraged. There are regions where the Democracy is more numerous than in Vermont. Nowhere is it more hopeful or in a more cheerful frame of mind.

Brother BOWLER has had another spell of anxious thought, as a resu't of which the Venezuela Commission is condemned to sit out of doors unless some benevolent organization will pay rent for its accommodation.

It was cruel for the Tennessee Republican Convention to boost the boom of the Hon. HENRY CLAY EVANS for Vice-President. Great as Col. Evans's services and talents may be, he is entitled to no preeminence over another Reoublican statesman from Tennessee and candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President, Col. Bill Moore, Why should Col.

his revolutionary policy, and apparently preparations for military aggression against | than the last five years have been, that Palmetto

est fanatical shapes. No doubt they all make a good living out of the enterprise but the decent public is weary of their bumbus

We shan't have too much of the Booth feud Unionist cause, was about the most remark- lest by making ready to resist the foreign | until that very novel and interesting fight is of them, the world would stop,

America's Bebt to France.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Size If the societies of the American Revolution mean anything it is to commemorate the principal events and heroes in the war Americans that not a single anniversary periaining to the credit of Lafayette or France is recognized at all. How is it possible, we ask, for the Sons of the American Revolution to forget the sons of France, without whose gallant aid the republic was impossible? triven, too, without remuneration or commen-sation. Frames, our only friend, got nothing, white we gained as a heritace the regulate. Surely, the least to be done as a mark of gratitude.

to Lafavette and France is for these societies to obve, in some shape, the birthday of Lafayette, Sept. May 5, news of alliance, and, most important of all, Oct. 19, anniversary of the surrender of York-town death blow of the Revolution, the birth of the republic. Until one of these anniversaries is duly observed commensurate with the dignity of a grateful people, the societies of the Sons of the American Revolution will have no right to boast of their layalty

to the nation's bene'nctors.

Just now, for instance, and first in order, is Nay 5. It was on May 5, 1778, that the news of the French alliance was received at Valley Forge, causing the wildest excitement in the army and the whole day set aside, by order of Washington, for military solutes and managayres in every way, too long to mention here. as expressive of the American gratifieds to France, closing with a signal given to the whole army to huzza, "Long live the King of France." From that moment the whole morale of the army was lifted from despair to exuitation, and so continued through-out the war, leading to the victory of Yorkiown, Oct. 19, 1781. Wherefore, let us hope that these historic societies will see to it, and at least once a year give ne manifestation of gratifude to Lafayette France, the nation's only friend when most needed. In all of which I trust the able and liberal See will JOSEPH MARIE New York, April 24, 1808.

The City of Manhattan,

To the Ebiton of The Str. The first note on your editorial page this morning prompts the question whether this be not the time to arge the ado tion of "Manhattan" as the name of the city to be formed. There is no historical reason for the name New York which appeals to American sentiment. We have no wish to employ the fame of our metropolis in perpetualing the memory of anything that York stands for. The appropriateness, convenience, and popularity of "Maniatian" are evident in its very quent adoption as a name by institutions here.

Matrimonial Coincidences. From the St. Faul Pally Glabe.

Br. Cloub, Minn., April 16.-A remarkable coin eldence of weeding anniversaries occurred in the town of Meler's Grove, upon the occasion of the narriage of Bernard Welage to Minule Indicke which took place at the Catholic church on Tues

The bridegroom is the sen of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welage, and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Imdicke. The parents on both sides on the day of their children's wedding celebrated the silver anniversary of their own marriage. But the soincidence did not stop here. Henry Imdicke, who celebrated his silver anniversary, was married to Elizabeth Macke, and she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Macke, who on Tuesday celebrated the sixtleth anniversary of their marriage. The other side of the house on the same day furnished . golden welding anniversary. Henry Welaye, who was celebrating his silver authiversary, was married to the daughter of Herman Henry Korf, and the latter

FOR GOVERNOR. The Remarkable Array of Republican Candidates.

ALBANY, April 23.-When the Republican State Convention met in Rochester en Sept. 9, 1891, the party was without a candidate for Governor, semething which had never before happened to the Republican party on the day of a nominating convention since its organization in New York. Cornelius N. Bliss, the first sea. Chauncey M. Depew was out of the race. So was Stewart La Woodford of Brooklyn Levi P. Morton was Vice-President of the United States. Benjamin F. Tracy was also in Washington as Secretary of the Navy, Joseph. H. Choate was not a candidate. The most strenuous and eager efforts of the Republicans to draft into the party vice any eligible Republican candidate had failed, and when the Convention met at the Washington Blok, it was completely at sea, To add to the embarrassment and perplexity of the delegates at Rochester, as soon as the Convention had got in order for the transaction of business, a delegate from libara arese and read a letter from Andrew D. White of the same place, announcing that he thanked his friends for the favorable consideration which had been given to his name, but stating that he could not be a candidate of the Convention. It was under these circumstances and the stress of a political exigency that J. S. Fassett, who had been appointed Collector of the Port of New York in the July preceding, was put in nomination by the Republicans in Rochester to be ignominfously beaten two months later under a Demo-

cratic majority of 47,000. When the Republicans of New York meet in

the Regulations in Rectainer to be ignoral conditions atterained from the convention from the convention of the lower state of the resident conditions are favorable for some his requirements of the lower which is a find the source when his man and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors which is intended to contain the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city which the man are strong the man that of the lower which is a finded to contain the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the work of the man and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the work of the man and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the west first with the Ohio Census Department, the information binerau might save much time and resistion of the lower of the political regard for Miller and hone desire which is intended to contain the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the week of the Convention. This will be the biggest book in the political contains the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the week of the Convention forces in the country on the other contains the names and addresses, at home and the Missouri of the lower of printing it of under the convention of the lower of the political contains the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the week of the Convention. This will be the biggest book in the political contains the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the week of the convention of the lower of the political contains the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city during the convention of the visitors of the lower of the political contains the names and addresses, at home and in Missouri, of visitors to the city of the political contains the names and addresses, and the political contains the names and addresses, and th

On the other hand, George W. Aldrich of Rochester, the Republican In publishing this from a correspondent who chances to be a very distinguished entren of New York, we must express our disagreement. We shan't have too much of the Booth fead until that very novel and interesting fight is over. If things stopped when people were tired traces, but also in expending the public money with a lavish hand for "improvements" along the canals and on public property generally under the suthorization of the canal amendment adopted last year. He is looking for delegates to the next Republican Convention from among the party workers, while Roberts is seeking them from among the Mugwump reformers, each claiming that the Civil Service law and the workings of public departments under it overshadow entirely all excise questions and any real popular interest in such a matter as a Greater New York.

shadow entirely all excise questions and any real popular interest in such a matter as a treater New York.

Then there is Timothy Elisworth of Niagara, who is able to convince himself that all these yearing and extraneous questions are of very little importance in this year's light, when compared with the overshadowing issue of reduced to action to the people of the State, secured by the wise and patriotic course of the Republicans in the state Semateunder Mr. Elisworth's leadership, It is his belief, ten, that the Republicans standard bourer this year should be a man who served in the war (Col. Elisworth was in the army from 1861 to 1860; and he believes, too, that the Republican candidate this year should come from the western end of the State. The western counties of New York have not been honored by the Republican nomination for Governor for thirty years, Reulem E. Fenton of Chautangua was the last Republican nominator for Governor for the Republican nomination for Governor, is for the protection issue as the determining one in publics this year. He was Collector of New York u der Harrison.)

Frank Higgins of Cattaraugus, another Republican candidate for tovernor, is strongly of the original of the State. Fears Higgins of Cattaraugus, another Republican candidate for tovernor, is strongly of the original and that on the issue of opossing the "encoachiments of corporations," a Republican victory may be secured the year beyond peradyenture, and each of the other candidates has some partlenlar hotion which he is willing to advocate to the exclusion of other matters of perhaps greater interest in the view of other candidates.

It is not at all probable that, until at least the Bouldian Derivation of the state in the lead in

candidates.
It is not at all probable that, until at least the Republican Presidential ticket is in the field in June, political events will so share them elves as to make clear the choice of the Republican candidate for flowerner, but until that time the mane uvres of the numerous candidates more numerous than ever before) will no doubt be continued.

The McKinley Shuffle on the A. P. A.

At present writing the Republican who seems to have the best chance for the numination for President is William McKinley of Ohlo. Among other incidents of his canvasa is the fact that a number of A. P. A. conventions and officials have put out what appear to be repudiations of his claims for their support. They have, in a measure, condemned him as a candidate not worthy of their notice. Are these moves honest? Political tricks take on queer guises, sometimes. Me kiniey, when he was before his fellow elthers in obje three years ago, was repeatedly asked to give the answer of an honest straightforward, liberty loving-American to the direct question: Eld he approve of the "dark lantern" prescription policy and bigotry o the A. P. A.? Every candidate in the campaign but McKinley answered the question. He is still silent about it. He is as shuffling there as he is on the issue of honest money.

A Comparatively New Joke,

From the Punzantaseney Spirst, We have before us a copy of the Breschville Jeffer nestus, printed in 1850, in which appears the following loke: Hugh Brady met George Andrews on the street

yesterday and said:
"George, did you hear about that little affair a the American House to-day at noon?" "No," said Androws, "what was fi?"
"Way, all the ladies got up and left the table."
"The deuce, you say! What for!"

"They had finished cating." Philological Research.

From the English Erening Times. Prof. Garner, the man who interprets monkey talk, was at Niagara Falls the other day trying to discover what the backmen are saying.

DEFOTED TO HER FOR TO YEARS. THE DE HIRSCH COLONY IN JERSEE. Romance of a Couple, Once Engaged, Always

Quantity, April 24. A romance in real life revealed by the death within a few hours of each other of two of the oldest and most im portant citizens of Quobec, Chevaller Louis de Gonzague Baillairge and Mile, Julie Tessier, both of them 87 years of age. They were near heighbors, and hearly seventy years ago were slated candidate for Governor, had declined, engaged to be married. Both were wealthy So had John H. Starin. Warner Miller was at and belonged to leading Canadian families. The lady was a sister of the late Judge Tessier of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Balllairge received his title of Chevalier from the Pope. For many years past he had main ained four missionary churches, one in each of the

four missionary churches, one in each of the four quarters of the world, heskles contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the construction of Roman Catholic churches and convents in Quebec. He was the owner of the famous Drap an de Carillon, the old flag for which the French-Camadian people have such a sentimental reverence, from the fact that it was brought back from the expedition of 1758 to lake Chambian and Lake George.

Many years ago Mr. Balliatrie furnished a handsome residence on St. Louis street, which has never been occupied since. For some reason, known only to the principals in the affair, the marriage never took place. The furnished bouse, with its anthone mahogany cabinet ware and massive old sliver, has remained under lock and key for over half a century. During all those years the intimacy between the couple had lasted, and, unless preventes by illness, the Chevalier had called daily upon the lady. A couple of weeks ago be called upon her without being able to so her. She was ill, He went home, look to his bed, and died, For some days they kept the news from her. When she heard of it she rapidly grew worse, and within a few hours followed her life-long friend and courtly admirer into the great unknown.

RENAN AND SKEPTICISM.

sistant Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, I can truth fully say I never knew him to do or say a kind word or act where one was expected of him, but under re-versed conditions he would be lavish in his kindness. He was illiterate to a degree not generally known for he made a good showing before strangers, and one had to know him well to find him out. The late Bartley (ampbell never laughed schearfily

as when telling the story of poor Charley Thorne's quarrel with Stetson. Thorne at that time was lead-

swirth.

On another occasion Stetson came to New York, it that time the L roads did not run on Sunday, it that time the L roads did not run on Sunday, its southers a walk with Jack Haverly on this day, it was distributed because be could not take a ride of the road. Happening to see the letters W. E. R. H. Histor I believe stood for Netropolitan Elevated R. Haverly asked John what they meant. Sama I know, replied John; "Methodist Episcopal R. R. 1988."

on was intensely proud of his wife, a beautiful

Mary's Lamb Belonged to Lucy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. It seems too had about the wife of that Orange county lawyer whose "yarn" was exploited in last Sanday's paper. The yarn for which she paid 50 cents a strand, because it came from "Mary's little lamb," is unquestionably expensive stuff, but the yarn by which she was induced to pay so much was inworthy or attention.

It ablears, according to what this tody was told, and seems to believe, that the immortal lamb of postle fame belonged to Mrs. Mary Tyler of bterding, dass. Mar Tyler is said to be a whitew of advanced age, and may, very possibly, believe that the familities longed to her when she was young. Unfortunal it, however, the lamb—the original one-was not Mary s, but Liveys. The poem as written, and refused more than half a century age, began "Lucy had a little lamb," This fact I demonstrated in a newspaper confroversy some ten years ago, and the correctness of my statement was then generally admitted.

East Rockawar, April 23. anie from "Mary's little fami," is unquestionably

EAST ROCKAWAY, April 23. Wise After Consolidation.

To the Entrop of The Sux-Sir: It is amusing to see the foundering of our worthy politicians, now the Greater New York bill has passed over their furi-ous opposition. Our worthy Mayor (Wurster) can ow see some "probable benefit to Procklyn ort of patriotism is that from an important now see some "probable benefit to Brissat) in control particular is that from an important public official that ignores the fact quited be soluted that the merger will make the the after New York the greatest and grandest city in the United States in future to be without a rival? The arguments of such particles in opposition to consciliation seem to have faded into air, now the bit has present but, it were the less the attempt to defeat the bull is worthy of severe criticism.

The control of the BROOKLYN, ADTH 23.

The Hertz Library Secured.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. AS THE SUN gave the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia the Alumii Association of the University of Virgin such generous help in their unit righting, let me has the pleasure of announcing to you, with grateful a knowledgments of your great kin incast but we have asset the amount of money that we need. I has secured the great Hertz linear of Greek and Last philology, over 12,000 volumes, as the New York with the time the go into the williary believing the right time to go into the new library believing the right of the great form of Alumni Committee, New York, April 23.

"Tea Rooms and a Burroom."

To the Editor of The New-Not. Will you please inform me if "Rill Enlarces" farce councily "Yes Booms and a Barresin" will be charted in New York on heat Sanday, and solder. Class.

Too Emotional.

From the Chicago Second. "Julia, I never see you at funerals." "No, when I go I niways cry har ler than the widow, and that makes people think I was in love with the

A Broad Truth. From the Buchester Herald. The system of encouraging special legislation by

petition is a great humbug.

About 900 Immigrants from Russia Now

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 24. Shortly after Baron de Hirsch gave \$15,000,000 to establish the American de Hirsch Fund in 1891, the colony at Woodbine was started as a refuge for the oppressed of his rece in Russia. The land was not of a promising nature, but the colony was well located. It is about twenty mices north of Cape May, stary miles south-east of Philadelphia, and 125 miles south of New York city. The trustees purchased of John Moore, a wealthy glass manufacturer of Clayton, N. J., 3,100 acres in and around Woodbine for \$11,000. The place then was in a forest, and consisted of only a West Jersey Railroad station and two tumble-down old dwelling houses. In April of 1891 the first colonists came, a few in number, with an agriculturist by the name of Schmidt as their su-pervisor. Schmidt was a banished political prisoner from the province of Odessa. They felled the trees, unde a clearing, and built a felled the trees, thate a chearing, and built a few houses. Some twenty families came as first, but by the time a year had passed there were estimated to be how extensive. At present there are also the presents in the colony. The streets run from east to west, while the avenues are laid out from routh to could, excepting be direct avenue, while haralless the streets. The trusters streets have a large and the colony of the colony of

and courtly admirer into the great unknown.

RENAN AND SKEPTICISM.

He Practiced II, but to there Would Not Keromeral II.

A curious instance of Renan's unwillingness to accept the responsibility for the effects of his skepticism on the younger generation is given by M. Hugues Le Roux in a recent number of the Figuro. He would not admit that younger men could appeal to his uncertainties in carrying of the relative to the relat

REFERIES OF A SCORCHER.

The Effrontery of Pedestrians, Drivers, and

Trans the Chicago Post.

Ting-a ling! Ting-a-ling!
Get out of the way, there!
By George! that was a close call for that woman and for me! I don't see what people are thinking of. They walk out into the street first as if they had a right to be there, and some one is always trying to cross just as I want to turn a corner. There outlit to be a law against it a law that would compel pedestrians to remain on the sidewalks, where they would not be in the way of those who realist have rights in the streets.

Look out! Ill, there!
Confound it all! Children ought to be claimed up in their parents' yards. They are always getting in the way, and yet there would be an awful roar if I should run over one. No one would stop to think that they were encroaching on my rights, and I would probably go to jail. That shopes the full-the and favoritism of our social system. Here and I a wheeling on one importance by the cycling world, actually compelled to moderate my speed and move with care and caution test I run over some child that has been sent to the corner to buy a cake of yeast, or some womans about a trying to usurp, some of my right by is trying to usure some of my rights by

Hi! Ting-a ling! at Scott! That old lady came near being

first Ril. Ting-a-ling.
Great Scott! That old lady came near being obliced to furn a double somersailt. She'd suight to have known that I would want to turn that corner, but, of course, old people are inclined to be a little slow-witted at times. That's why they should be kept off the street. As a mater of fact, streets ought to be tunnelled or bridged at every corner. That is the only way in which wheelmen can be protected in their rights, the only way in which pedestrians can be forced to—
Ting a-ling! Ting-a-ling! Clang! Clang!
Jumping Jupiter! but that was a close one!
That's what comes of giving the streets over to the tender mereles of trolley commanies. I almost disputed the right of way with that car, and it never asys. I don't see why they are permitted in the streets, anyway. They have alsolutely no respect for the rights of others, and should be barred for all time. They're a source of constant danger to wheelmen, and that is enough to—
Hi! mister, do you think you own this read? Get your old buggy out of the way! It takes up the space of two bleycles.

It's an outrage that people with wagons and certanges should be permitted to use the javel streets and get in the way of wheelmen. It never ought to be permitted. Let them take the unpaced streets if they must go out, where they would be a menace to those who have the first claim to the paved streets. I wonder if we couldn't get the Council to pass some such law as that. It's worth trying, any way. I'll bring it up at the next meeting of our bleycle club.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

J. H. D. Goldie, the famous stroke oar of the Cambridge University erew from 1869 to 1872, who in 1870 and the two years following brought his boat in ahead after Oxford had been victorious for nine years running, died recently of blood poisoning at St. Leonards at the age of 47. Haarlem, the centre of the tulip culture, has bloomed out as a watering place, an iron reluctal

spring having been discovered near the town. It has been named the Queen Withelmina spring, handsome buildings have been built around it. and a company has been formed to boom the spring and A Roban, with his wife and young children, has

been found in utter destitution in a village near Vicana and has been relieved by public charity. He is the only surviving brother of the Prince, who is head of the house, and altenated his family and the Austrian court by marrying a girl who was not a noble. The Robans are the most ancient noble family of France and probably of Europe, descending from the old kings of Brittany. Their motto was "Hot ne puis, due ne datene, Rohan suis."

A phosphoroscent 5 o'clock tea was recently given

in Paris at 8 in the evening, at which no lights were used, the light coming from the ceiling, darpets, chairs, pictures, teacups, and flowers. The adies were phosphorescent dresses, and their faces, shoulders, and arms gleamed with light. M. Heary of the Academic des Sciences has invented a phosphores ent starch which was used on the ore as and which, employed as face powder, "lends a mountight radiance very becoming to some Muse, Analy Fargeuil, the original Marco in "The Marble Heart," and the creator of the principal

women's parts in many of Santou's plays, including "A Scrap of Paper," "New Intimes," and "Pa-tric" died recently in Paris at the age of 77. She to it the first prize for singing at the Conservatoire when she was 15 years old and first appeared at the Opera. Combigue, but an affection of the throat, which kept her in delicate health throughout her life, destroyed her stuging voice, when she turned to the comedy stage.

Mr. disdatons aunounces that an endowment has been provided for the maintenance of his "rain! beintol's Library and Hostel" at Hawarden in the imporary buildings erected, the Bur-ry contains 27,000 volumes and has room for 10,000 more. The crection of permanent intuiting is conaccurating the is now bucking for .. arries for the institution, who may attach to blaseif and used those who become members and vance the study of Divine learning.